





[illegible]

libel. A man charged with, but not convicted of committing the crime, could not be punished by the Court know, nor was morally convicted that he had committed the crime. The verdicts were never returned on the alleged against a rough-and-ready jury presided over by a rough-and-ready judge in a Western land, who had no right to assume that the accused was guilty. "Well, judge, we find that prisoner didn't kill deceased Bill. Bate, nor he didn't steal him home, but we v's to hang him on general grounds." This would have been regarded as repulsively illegal and contrary to the laws of the land, fairplay. Yet somehow these became laws to have been appealed a case against them for their body policy which had killed them eventually. For, despising their fairplay, they became to admit other gods to their worship. This would not have mattered, for that people once loved all good gods. But they broke that fond mental law of fairplay which forbade them even to flag a naughty schoolboy because though he was innocent of one piece of mischief he was morally certain to have been guilty of another one yesterday, and so to about to be guilty of another one to-morrow. On general grounds they decided to punish the right to be hunted down, and treated as guilty of something, on matter what. Works of imprisonment, the crushing shame of being marched through the streets by Indian constables, and inflicted on some Chinese criminal, the deplorable state of repeated and terrible accusations, could be heaped, calamity after calamity, on such a man and the people having lost their sense of ancient justice and their love of fairplay, did, we are afraid, apply the protection as terrible as the sword, upon himself in some cases, and to the charge of wickedness and almost of advising juerga and Confucius to hold against a prisoner the very ability and adroitness of the Harrow plunder engaged in his defence.

# MOP AND BROOM IN CHINA

(30th October).

It is not true that every Chinese is a born gambler, but it is true that among the labouring classes, and the mercantile classes and the students and young men generally, the love of a gamble is deeply rooted. We find it we can not for the moment think of any class of Chinese of which this may not be said. Still, among all classes no opposition to and hatred of gambling is growing rapidly. There have always been enlightened thinkers in China who detested the dangers and calamities which gambling brought upon the people, and these have always have constantly protested against its permission and demanded its suppression. We do not believe that it is possible altogether to abolish gam'ling in any country. Public gam'ling is of course forbidden in France and Germany but the State derives a handsome revenue from lotteries in those and in some other European countries. In Italy where the lottery fever reaches its highest point, it is not possible to abolish it. It is therefore deplorable. The permission of lotteries and a passion for risking money in them does not preclude other forms of gambling. In addition, the poorer classes in some parts of Italy play "morra" at any time and any where and some of them, if they had no fingers, would try to play it with their toes. It is very disagreeable when one yearns for a stria of the first deep sleep of night to be kept awake in the hot weather by a crowd of noisy Italian loafers who are always coming from the streets and outside one's window. We need remember more than one hot night in a Chinese city when a number of Chinese revellers playing *gam'ling* at a restaurant near by robbed even midnight of its peace and chased sleep away until the wine cups had begun to drown the voices and the energy of the players. And here we must note an essential difference between the gamblers of the East and those of the West. When playing *gam'ling* they make only a few bets. Chinese gamblers, on the other hand, are gambling for money. They are silent and impassive as no image. This Causing is a noisy player. We speak of those classes who have not learned to control or conceal their emotions. Put a few Spaniards round a table with a pack of cards, or a few English or American sailors, or a few French workmen, and you will wish for cottonwool to put in your ears. We have seen a large crowd of coolies round a fog table in a Chinese street, and the noise and the smell and the heat of the hot drink, and all of them dazed almost. The difficulty of suppressing gambling among Chinese is well seen here in Hongkong, where the police cannot stop it try as they may. We have heard some criticisms with which we do not agree, of the inconsistency of permitting, or not interfering with, card playing in clubs, and the Pari-mutuel at the race-course and yet at the same time punishing coolies for playing for a few cents. In reality there is no inconsistency. The gamblers are sensibly injured by the gambling which is actually prohibited. In playing for money, without any other consideration of skill or sport. In the club, games of skill are played for small stakes by men who can well afford to pay for their pleasure. At the race-course the betting is very small. It is rare that anyone gets really hurt by it, and when anybody does, he is usually the sort of class who would be bound to get hurt anywhere and anyhow. Horse racing is only a small amusement in Hongkong. The small sums risked to back one's friend's pony are not sufficient to cause a censor of morals any great anxiety. Such support as racing gets indirectly from betting in Hongkong is, we think, for the good of sport. We do not however recommend anyone to bet.

manly sport" in China: it is simply a game for getting money by pure chance. We know, for instance, a Chinese merchant who refused to invest any money in gambling and paid the lowest rates for the privilege of playing. He was a miser, but not a fool; for he knew that in the game which the gambling element predominated, he would have paid a thousandfold. It didn't matter, never paid a single cash. The Chinese was led to invest in it simply by his love for a "flatter." The laboring class will, of course, most assuredly continue to gamble whatever happens so the question of regulation is imperative. If the sewers are stopped at the outlets they will become choked, and the sewage will run into the streets and into the water. This will give rise to an outlet, and it is the duty of civilized countries to provide for moral as well as physical sanitation. A system of drainage is needed in both. To mop away the cobwebs and to sweep away the dust in a drawing room is necessary, but to smother the chin to so doing is to show ignorance of the proper use of mop and broom.

## THE LIQUOR TRADE

"Whilst all kinds of vine-potative epithets are being hurled against the Government of Hongkong against their declared policy of abolishing the licences of the existing large small hotels not later than 1915, it is rather interesting to read in *Cap. 11 and Commerce* (Shanghai), that the authorities "devout with most probability" that the consumption of spirits may increase so that they may not be called upon to find a new source of revenue when almost all of them consistent with maintaining "Hongkong as a free port has been exhausted." This was written, of course, with special reference to the new liquor tax and before the closing of minor hotels had been decided. The closing of minor hotels had been decided. The still it is a useful commentary upon Hongkong governmental policy as viewed by outside eyes. In the Straits Settlements the loss of revenue in opium has had to be made good by the imposition of an income tax and this appears to have been effected without a great deal of shuddering. "But," says the Journal we have already quoted "the liquor tax imposed in Hongkong to meet the loss from the opium revenue is encountering serious opposition; and it is frankly stated that it is an undesirable and unjustifiable imposition upon a particular class for the benefit of the whole community." The liquor tax was embodied in the famous budget of Mr. Lloyd George was frankly intended to curtail the trade in spirits and make the nation temperate; and no doubt it has done some good that way as shown later by Mr. Lloyd George himself by a long array of figures, showing that drunkenness has decreased wonderfully in the British Isles. But the Hongkong legislators have no such end in view. Frankly they want revenue; they have lost it in opium, and they must get it from spirits." In view of this recent declaration of their intention to close down prematurely the minor hotels in four or five years' time, it is not surprising that the Government were anticipating any increase in the spirit revenue. The official future policy remains a new Governor and a new administration may have reversed the announced policy. But should this come to pass, it is surely a foregone conclusion that measures will be taken to supply the legitimate needs of the populace in this respect and to compensate the present licensees for their losses. It may be argued that four years' notice puts the matter of compensation out of court. That may be so in the case of hotel-keepers who have been in possession for twenty or thirty years. On the other hand, there are many small hotels in which licensees have only recently taken over the business. They have spent thousands of dollars in altering and improving their premises, and cannot hope to recoup their outlay for perhaps ten years to come. It is a truism that no license is granted for more than one year and that it can be taken away without any reason given by the Licenseing Justices at any time. At Hong, however, the principle of compensation is generally recognised, and it is to be hoped that our Government will not fail to follow the same practice. It is suggested in some quarters that the authorities here intend to take over the hotels and the control of all retail liquor sufficient to supply the Hong Kong population. It is such the case the best thing to do would be to leave the small hotels under their existing management, with due official supervision of course, until a systematised method of working has been formulated.

## NEW TERRITORIES ADMINISTRATION.

(21st October.)

It is in no spirit of criticism of the admirably efficient government of His Majesty's territory, or of the officials of this Colony, who, as His Excellency Sir Henry May truly said yesterday, are as good as the District Officers in India, and are drawn from exactly the same class (which is to say that they belong to an capable and conscientious body of men as any in the world) that we regret the loss of the Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart's amendment in the discussion on the "New Territories Administration Ordinance." The hon. member of Council who represents the Justices of the Peace is admitted by everyone including ourselves, even when we have times to disagree with him, to be one of our best public-spirited and thoughtful unofficial members; no hon. member worked for the interests of Hongkong so conscientiously as he. It has been said of him that he is a stark and deer fighter, and we wish that he had had more support yesterday, in a contention which he sustained with arguments couched in terms of the most careful restraint and moderation, arguments which even His Excellency's inclusive powers of debate do not seem to have overthrown. Mr. Murray Stewart pointed out that clause 6 of the Ordinance empowers the Governor-in-Council to make rules for the farming out or leasing the right to till, or any other use, or otherwise deal in spirit, opium, salt, or any other commodity whatever. It also enables him "to make by-laws for the levying, collection, recovery by legal proceedings, etc., in his absolute discretion." Clause 7 provides that such rules shall be published in the *Gazette*. Mr. Murray Stewart objected, and very properly objected, that the powers thus given to the Governor-in-Council to make regulations affecting the fisheries and the taxation of the subjects of this King in the New Territories from time to time as he may think fit are altogether too wide. His amendment suggested that, instead of placing an power absolutely to levy taxes and make regulations, the Governor-in-Council should be required by being published in the *Gazette*, the Governor should have to lay all such regulations on the table of the Legislative Council. The attention not only of the members of Council but of the public world, thus without need to be drawn, and criticism, if necessary, be directed to them, far more effectively than if they were merely published in the *Gazette*. And Mr. Murray Stewart added that this is not the first time that this same Council has made by-laws for its members. The

happy regulations which do not need more red tape, more delay and more hurrying of the administration, such as small rules with regard to the issuance of licences and the like. As an example of details which should not be overlooked, and such trifling matters, we must touch it, especially at a time when the English people are so anxious to see the Government in the Council widely opened, or intended to take a rest, was a telling argument.

**Amendment.** The Hon. Mr. Osborne, supporting the amendment, pointed out that the power given to the Governor-in-Council were not *unwisely* happy at all; and he urged the unofficial members to fight for the principle of having regulations made by the Governor-in-Council first approved by the Council. We are no answer to Mr. Murray Stewart's argument that the power given to the Council to make regulations for the purpose of farming out, licence for revenue purposes, sell the right to manufacture or deal in certain things, etc., is far from trifling, and he is in fact a power to impose taxes. Also for the unofficial members of the Council to support the amendment, the appeal not to have the Government bothered with more work than was absolutely necessary, justified the astute and deliberate mind that made it, for the amendment, though ably fought for by Mr. Murray Stewart and Mr. Osborne, was lost. We do not follow Mr. Murray Stewart when he says that he is not opposed to absolutism *per se*. We certainly are opposed to it *per se*, and are convinced that Mr. Murray Stewart is so as well, as much as we are, and more, if that were possible. There is only one absolutism *per se* against which, in principle, opposition is absurd, and that is the Government of Divine Providence. When, however, Mr. Stewart proceeds to point out that there are times and seasons when absolutism is a very excellent form of government, and that we all absoluteists in the trouble we are heartily in agreement with him, the dictator must be appointed sometimes. It is a disagreeable necessity to have to resort to such an appointment, and the duty of filling it must be intensely disagreeable. We have seen no good and sufficient reason for not relieving Mr. Murray Stewart's amendment, the Governor-in-Council of some portion of his disagreeable dictatorial duties.

**THE INDO-CHINESE OPIUM  
TRAFFIC.**

As we published on page 3 of Wednesday's issue, the two Archbishops of the Church of England the Archbishop of Dublin and the Bishop of Armagh, together with the chiefs of about fifteen distinct religions and about twenty separate organizations, are appealing to all the churches and chapels under their control throughout the world to join in action for the purpose of releasing China from her Treaty obligation concerning opium, and for terminating the consignment of the Indian Government with the opium export trade. This is, of course, making what really is an economic more than a moral question into a matter of religion, and we cannot therefore but regret the action of the Archbishops, who have allowed their religious faith that "wonderful discretion which usually characterizes the actions of the cautious and learned leaders of the clergy of the Church of England. These pious and well-intentioned prelates overlook every consideration of reason and prudence in urging our Government to do more, than it has done, in coming in the suppression of the export trade in opium from India to China. In order not to disorganize the trade and finances of a great portion of the Empire, and not to ruin the Bengal revenue, an arrangement was made, and agreed to by the Government of India, that under certain conditions an annual proportion of the opium should be sold at the rate of calculation agreed upon, the amount was to be limited in 1909 to \$6,800 chests. The amount shown by the Chinese Customs returns to have been imported to China in 1909 only came to 47,175 chests, which is much less than the limit agreed upon, although as a matter of fact it exceeded that amount imported the previous year, which was also within the prescribed quantity. The stipulated amount for 1910 is 5,700 chests. As in many parts of China there has been a diminution in poppy cultivation, the Indian Government, which originally only consented to the arrangement in order to save the condition that China should restrict her own production, has not refused to extend the yearly diminution of one tenth up to ten years, whereof course the export will cease. This is a short, very short, time in which to enable the Government of India to recover from the sudden loss of her revenue of millions of rupees every year." China herself is prepared for tomorrow's change, and we are confident that the result of suddenly terminating the Indian import into China would be followed by renewed increase in the growth of the poppy in China, and by many most undesirable abuses. The Chinese anti-opium societies, which consist very largely of a few gentlemen, many of them at the head of the Government, have been very earnest, and they are certainly doing much good in preventing the spread of the habit of opium smoking. But we do not believe in the efficacy of a large portion of the mandarinate, in that of an immense section of the population, in attempting to abolish the growth of a lucrative trade in the opium drug. Let Indian capitalists steadily to reduce her output until in seven years from the end of 1910 it ceases altogether. It will be interesting to note how much opium is being produced in China (a) at the close of all importation of Indian opium (b) at the end of six, ten, or twenty years later. These questions are learned and able. Can they be asked? We rejoin the respect of every right-minded Englishman. They represent England's acknowledgment of the Divine Authorship of the Universe, and of His government of the World, and of the Christian Revelation; it is a matter of surprise to us, as we have indicated above, that they should have failed to perceive that the Government of India, as expressed by the Imperial Government, demands more than could be expected of it in consenting to be far the Bengal revenue and wreck their finances in the name of morality, and to tax the genius of the ablest administrators for the purpose of devising a means for the export of a worthless substance in such a period of ten years. We would suggest that the Chinese religious which are making this matter of conscience should prove their sincerity. If India were to stop the opium export at the end of this year, what would be the loss to her for the next seven years? The calculation is not easy, and we leave our mathematician contributors the "Triangle" to attempt it. If there are indirect as well as direct losses. Let all these various religious bodies calculate the total amount, and then make a grand subscription among their adherents to make all over the world to the Indian Government to terminate her connection with the opium trade in India. Tals would be a valuable contribution to the future history of our times, and would be a wonderful proof of the entire sincerity and self-sacrificingness of the so-called three Churches, as well as of the Church of England. With the aid of the sum of money received, India should be able to free herself from the whole of her opium trade, and

call a "traffic." There is something, about the word "traffic," we cannot imagine why, which has the effect of conveying a singularly unpleasant impression. It sounds as if really Christian's mass may engage in a trade, but not in a traffic—oh, never! This grand subscription of all the "Churches and congregations" to the "China Cup," would be a most objectionable for the Churches, and a most profitable for the mass, if the devotion increases that thus, and thus only, is the stain of any English connection with the opium "traffic" to be severed for ever, and thus only can we deliver our poor brethren in India from enjoying the advantage of existence by means of a revenue derived from such a source. In the meantime we read with mixed feelings, one of which is deep regret, that other vices are supplanting opium-smoking; some of them far more terrible in their effects. For example, H. B. M. Consul at Swatow, in his last, really, report, mentions the increase of a moribund infection among the natives. This habit is incomparably more hurtful than that of opium-smoking, and is far harder to detect and prevent. Such a state of things is really very alarming when taken in connection with the fact that elsewhere, it is said, the same vice is increasing, and that alcoholic drink, which has hitherto not been one of China's curses, is now beginning to replace the opium pipe. The consumption of opium in moderation is possible and is usual among the Chinese, most of those who use it being able to work well and thrive. And the opium-smoker, even the immediate smoker, is not a danger to others, because alcohol is quite another thing. We have heard of a good case of alcohol drinking in China, and of a case of opium-smoking in the United States, who was not dangerous or otherwise, and was perfectly objectionable. We earnestly hope that the devil of drink will not come to China from Europe to afflict the already sufficiently afflicted sons of Han.

## THE HEGEMONY OF THE FAR EAST.

One of the most amusing cartoons we have ever seen was published not long ago in our contemporary the *Asiatic Review* of Shanghai. It was suggested by a well-known advertisement of a great firm which manufactures extract of beef. In this cartoon a Japanese coolie is seen riding a huge buffalo labelled "China." On the ground is a wee pot labelled "Korea," and the buffalo, with tears dropping from its eyes, is bending its head sorrowfully over it, saying "Alas, my poor brother!" "It was impossible not to laugh at it, though it suggests very serious reflections. Rightly or not, it is a very apt illustration of our Chinese neighbours' behaviour, strong & direct, and of their activity in China. This feeling is so active that it is the real cause of the most conservative Chinese officials, and even of the Imperial Princes and clansmen, being forced to consent to make changes and reforms which only a few years ago they would have resisted tooth and nail. After, of course, quite disinterested friends of China, viz. Russia, France and Germany had, convinced her, smothered from the wounds of the war of 1894, that they could not avoid taking a check, at least for the time being, on the rule of Chiao, who had been rendered ill, anxious and hoarse by the strain of the war, and down to go to sleep again. Li Hung Chang consummate diplomacy satisfied them that European jealousies and misunderstandings were a better protection for China than all the reform in the world." The result of the Boxer trouble, useless and disgraceful to the squabbling nations of Europe, calamitous to the Empire in general and satisfactory not even to the Court which escaped the punishment it so richly deserved, only strengthened this belief. In the eyes of the ruling clique in Peking, it is the eyes of the fall, when the results to China of Russia's *Abolition* have been seen, that the reformers of China realised, once for all, the reliance on European protection against Japan was futile, and was a trust in what did not exist, and as far as anyone could see, would never exist again. The Chinese Empire and the Chinese race must find their own salvation for themselves. When Greece divided into little States each heartily hating every other, it was not difficult for Philip of Macedonia to secure the hegemony of the whole Peninsula. If the provinces of China had been united in the same way, to Maccharian aggression, it is true, would have been even more consequent. On his accession a veteran army, and himself at the head of a veteran arm, and with all Greece at his feet. The huge empire of Persia, as large but not as populous as China, was divided as China is into various Provinces ruled by Viceroys appointed by the Great King or, as we should say, Emperor, and inhabited by races similar to each other, but speaking different languages, though Persian was the Court and official language. Macedonia and Greece made short work of all that. The lessons of Chinese history are so plentiful that those of Asiatic records are so sparse. The Empire divided into various Provinces and languages is apt to fall a prey to an active and ambitious neighbor. On the thoroughness and wholeheartedness with which they wield their various forces together depends their future existence as an independent nation. The responsibility of the coming generation will be so great that it would tax the power of restraint and the sense of duty of a nation under civil-political slavery. The conditions under which Japan rose to be the first military power in Asia were so different from those which China has been endeavoring to recover, that even less could she be expected to do so, to point out that it is impossible to argue from the one to the other, and to derive lessons for China's instruction from Japan's success. The Japanese had a personal loyalty and a political faith. The majority of Chinese are not noted for their personal loyalty to the present dynasty, which is upheld solely by political necessity. A French author has said that if there had not existed any god we should have had to invent one; as there is no possible substitute for the Chinese, they have to develop sentiments of loyalty to the Chinese dynasty, and the Chinese people would be as tragic a race that no European who has any liking for the many great qualities of the Chinese could laugh at it, and the Japanese would laugh. They would have reason to do so.

### QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT

**ESTATES IN THE HANDS OF SHERIFFS**

Before Mr. Justice Huxford, Acting Judge Adams, in the Summary Court at Falmouth, today, Wing Shing Lam was seen by several Chinese men going to \$600. Mr. Harris on behalf of the defendant firm asked for an adjournment.

Mr. Belmont Johnson, who appeared for the plaintiffs in all the actions, said that it was a serious matter for his clients, as the estate was the hand of sailors, and the staff was to be sold on Monday. An adjournment would mean tremendous delay.

"Mr. Harris—I don't like to cause trouble," said Mr. Johnson, "but I have no choice."

Mr. Youngling, an American attorney, said he liked Mr. Harris and his firm very much, but they were not lawyers.

After a short discussion, the judge ordered an adjournment until Tuesday next.

**THE AMERICAN BUSINESS  
DELEGATES.**

## ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG

The members of the Associated Chamber of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, who in response to an invitation extended by the various commercial bodies in China, are visiting this part of the world on a commercial mission, arrived by the a.s. *Hatung* yesterday afternoon. The party left San Francisco by the *Albatross* on the 23rd August last, and included representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of that city, O'land, Los Angeles, San Diego, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane. On the way to the Orient a few representatives were picked up at Honolulu.

OBJECT OF THE MISSION

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE PARTY

The membership of the party was limited about fifty, including the wives of some of the executives. According to the hierarchy, originally mapped out, the party will, after arriving at Shanghai on September 16th, have twenty-two cities in China. K'ao-t'ung will lead the representatives of the Chinese commercial bodies, and every opportunity will be given the visitors to study commercial and other conditions as they exist in the Chinese Empire.

The scope of inspection will also be broadened by assistance which will be given by the permanent representatives of the American Government in China. Secretary K'ao had notified the consuls officially of the coming of this party and requesting them to show every

is prepared by the visiting

The traveler who finds that he can get information from the Chinese which they think will be appreciated at home, has a series of booklets descriptive of the country, and various sections which the traveler respectively represent. These booklets are printed with both English and Chinese text, and will be distributed freely wherever visits are made.

**PURPOSE OF THE PARTY.**

The leader of the party is Mr. Willis A. Booth, President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast. His companions are: Mr. William Lewis Gentry, Vice-President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce; C. Herbert Moore, second Vice-President; F. From Seattle come Mr. William Pigott, and also several manufacturers; Mr. Jacob Sorenson, President of the Seattle Electric Railway Co.; leading bankers; and Mr. E. P. Blaine, attorney who is also interested in many commercial undertakings.

TACOMA COME Mr. L. R. M.

Investment broker's home in real estate, and  
Commissioner and railroad agent, and M.  
Charles H. Hyde, wholesale grocery.

From San Francisco, in addition to the  
gentle come Mr. J. M. Halliday, a capitalist,  
and Captain Robert C.ollar, the Mayor of San  
Francisco, to whom thanks are mainly due for my  
trip; the trip, Captain Dollar was  
with the party there to Japan, a complete  
years ago and the present is his eleventh time  
to the Orient.

From Los Angeles comes in addition to the  
South, Mr. S. S. Monitor, a banker and from  
Vancouver, Vice President of the Clifton Free-  
holders' Association, and Mr. E. F. Deshayes, a  
wholesale dealer in groceries, and  
From San Diego come Mr. George Burr,  
President of the San Francisco Chamber of  
Commerce, a dealer in real estate, and M.  
W. F. Knight, capitalist.

Oakland sends me Mr. W. H. Welby, a  
contractor, and Mr. Eugene A. Young,

**...pokane come Mr. S. R. Stern**

Mr. John H. Shaw, publisher, and Mr. C. H. Moore, secretary, of the Commercial Club of the city, are the official secretaries of the party. Mr. Charles V. Bennett, who is assisted by Mr. C. H. Tibb, a San Francisco newspaper editor, is in charge of the publicity. Another prominent member of the party is Mr. Charles K. Field, assistant editor of the "Spokane Falls Herald," who is in charge of the magazine. The party has organized itself during the trip into divisions for the study of various subjects, and a report of what has been studied is to be written and printed after the return of the party.

Mr. Booth, it should be mentioned, is a manufacturer of electric machinery and a member of the Commercial Club of the city. Mr. Gerstle is president of the Alaska Commercial Company and is also interested in the Pacific Coast trade, and Mr. Moore is a member of the Commercial Club of the city. Mr. Mayor of Spokane, having served two terms in that office.

TRIP TO CANYON.

The American business delegates left Canton by the s.s. *On Left* the previous day. Mr. G. S. Anderson, U. S. Consul General in Hongkong, sending the party off, the Americans kindly placed at the disposal of the visitors the Tsim Yeh Ho Ping, who are defraying the cost of transportation of the party on the Canton to Kiangmen. The *On Left* was gallily dressed with the Stars and Stripes, and pointing to the breeze from the fore. The party was all by back on Tuesday.

We understand that the Hongkong Chinese business men in Canton are giving a reception for the American delegates, but so far nothing has been definitely settled yet.

**ORMOSAN SUGAR COMPANIES**

### REPORTED COMINATION

The main currents of organized labor movements, the *Yokohama* states, have been league among themselves under the name of the Japan Labor League, and the league promotes the development of the labor union and the mutual interests of workers and employers, factories in Japan. The league consists of companies and labor unions, and the league supports the growth of the Japanese labor union.



about 100 small cases of this disease, in which the Police Surgeon, in the Police Force, died on 11th August 1918, the sum of £500 being paid in aid of the Police Force, and the sum of £500 being paid in aid of the Police Force, and the sum of £500 being paid in aid of the Police Force.







## REPUBLICAN MACAO.

## "THE DREADFUL HOUSE."

The Hongkong Telegraph in its leading article on Monday aptly quoted a Portuguese proverb, which may be quoted somewhat as follows: "Where the carcass is, there shall the vultures be gathered together, and every single one of them will be a vulture." In Portugal, Kingship, Nobility and Religion in state and the scramble for the spoils can only provide sport for the beautiful and beautiful. All the parties in the State have been vultures, and are not likely to change their character in changing their coat and their name. The amount of useful knowledge which enabled the usurper of power in Lisbon, President Brega, to be a professor of a university once world-renowned and respected, does not include any knowledge of the actual circumstances and requirements of the "Luz" Republic, that autonomy would be granted by the new parliament in Lisbon to the people of Macao. That unhappy man, the ex-President and present expounder of such views, might be expected to be held by such people as those who tore down his flag last week, has tamely trodden after his republican master.

## LIKE A BAA LAM.

For he appears to have expended upon the question of autonomy for Macao nothing that can be called thought. He has only said, as the English member did after Mr. Burke had spoken: "I say ditto to Mr. Braga, I say ditto to Mr. Braga," and then imagines that he has made an original speech. Neither the emperor nor he has really given the matter any serious consideration. Autonomy or complete self-government (having only a veto in reserve, which remains there practically for ever) involves heavy duties and responsibilities, and makes imperative demands on men's powers, diligence and capability. Only the very greatest of the British Colonies are autonomous. Macao alone cannot even raise a corps of men for her garrison, which is sent her from Portugal, and of which we think she would be well rid, of that portion, small, we hope, which consists of an anti-religious gang of ruffians and rascals. She cannot even provide herself with a dock. Her garrisons have to come to Hongkong to be patched up when something goes wrong. How in the world is Macao going to provide for its yearly budget? Officials, armies and navies, police, thousands and hundreds of men have to be paid for by an autonomous Government. If it be objected that until

## SENHOR MARQUES,

the present Governor of Macao, went to Timor, and governed that Colony so well and so wisely that he managed to make it not only self-supporting but prosperous, Macao used to have to be bled to pay for a portion of Timor's support, and that therefore Macao ought to be well able to manage for herself, we are driven to reply that the trade of Macao is dwindling and is fast reverting. The opium farm alone is about half of what it used to be, and the remainder of the bulk of the revenue is derived from very unsteady sources. It is suggested that Macao should become the gambling hell and the stew of the East? Even if those bitter wells were further tapped the result would still be meagre. One hope remained—once. It was that under the young King, who as he grew older might be expected to grow in strength and self-confidence, Portugal would enter upon an era of reform, political purity and unexampled prosperity. The undeveloped riches of Portugal and the great Colonial Empire are of a value almost beyond belief, and would attract capital under an honest regime. It was hoped by lovers of fair Lusitania that the time was not far distant when Portugal would be in a position to guarantee the loan of six million dollars needed for

## THE HARBOUR WORKS.

Macao. When those works had been completed Macao would have been in a better position than she has been for two or three generations. For it must not be forgotten that the position of Macao was once extremely favourable for inland navigation. Even now, under proper administration, she might do something in the way of light draft motor boats trading in inland waters. But under republican autonomy, what will Macao get? Nothing. For the promise of autonomy under a regime that was not self-confident and the credit of the World at its back, is a better than the promise of a drunken man. With just enough money barely to pay the salaries of her officials and with the sum of money from sources we would rather not mention and the ruinous madness of the gambling tables, Macao will have to appeal to Lisbon, on her knees begging for aid. What will the pirates who govern the newest Republic? They will first advise the autonomous Macanese to rob the Church. I wish them joy of it. In other columns than those of this paper a writer who, with some propriety, assumes a sceptical position, has not sufficiently explained his contradictions and lucubrations.

## ATTACKED THE PRIESTHOOD.

of Portugal, including of course that of Macao. Even if the priesthood were tainted with laxity of morals and paucity of energy, it would still be entitled to the privileges of citizenship, and could sue for redress in the courts. It would be a valid excuse by the State to perpetrate an act of open spoliation. It may be that the secular clergy of Portugal and her dependencies do not exhibit the same Apostolic virtues as that of other Catholic countries. If so, perhaps the disestablishment of the Church, while being an immoral and violent act, may in the end prove a blessing. I know that poor as the people are they will still continue to support their clergy. This question is really beside the point. I do not see any reason why a justification for being violent against the priest, if it is to be a justification, should be based on the fact that the priest is a mob of half-drunken ruffians to attack and ill-use a few priests, but the case of such a dead does not diminish its cowardice and brutality. If the hungry people of Macao permit their Church to be robbed, they will not be any the richer. I refuse to believe that the Macanese as a whole can be guilty of such sacrilege. Those who imagine that the religious orders are rich, and that a lucrative source of wealth will be tapped by plundering them, are so deeply in error that I fear an argument of this kind will avail to enlighten them. I should like to see the faces of the Ministers of the new Government when they have calculated and are contemplating the net result. What will be the easy to forecast after the expulsion of the religious orders hungry Macao will have more mouths to feed than ever and

## LESS BREAD THAN EVER.

In her breadless hour, what can she do? Will she, what desperate? Indeed, I see no hope at all ahead and I should much like to hear of some really serious and practical scheme for making an autonomous Macao really solvent. If it would be so simple to know how it is to be done, and I shall be the first to congratulate those who have found the means to do it, but I am not sure that the means to do it are not

It will be a valuable lesson in the higher mathematics of finance, and our own administration in Hongkong, with all its ability and conscientiousness will no doubt study it to advantage. Were it possible to make Macao pay her way without drawing on sources of revenue which our great non-Christian neighbour China has repudiated and is closing up, the republican faction would not gain at all by it, for a happy discovery would be promptly taken advantage of by the Macanese to elect a loyal senate and re-bait the king's flag. Speaking for myself and I am assured, the overwhelming majority of Portuguese Macanese, such a consummation, so devoutly to be wished, would be hailed with delight, and indeed it is hard to imagine who could fail to rejoice at it—save those to whom I refrain from applying harsh epithets. All men know, however, that when the most beautiful, the most exquisite music is being played, dogs will howl.

## NO LUX THAM TOW.

At hearing of Brega for an autonomous and solvent Macao, with her King's flag flying from a loyal senate house. This is an aspiration for the impossible, we say, but had there been a few more men of the courage of that gentleman who, being present at the disgraceful ceremony of the lowering of the King's flag, was brave enough and loyal enough to cry "Long live King Manuel!" and we have heard, but are fair to disbelieve it) was brutally struck on the head with a scabbard by a soldier. Had there been a few more such, and had the Chinese citizens' autonomy never have taken place, and with the King's flag still flying, with the aid of much self-sacrifice, perhaps a self-sacrifice as great as that which glorified Macao of old, a successful effort might have been made to keep above the sloughs of insolvency, as well as the mire of rebellion. Under a republican autonomy which must necessarily include all Chinese who are Portuguese citizens, we shall be interested, and grieved at the inevitable result. Four-fifths of the land and almost all the capital in Macao belong to Chinese. The Chinese citizens' autonomy would leave Portuguese follows by more than four to one. *Mene, Mene, Thahil, Utharlin.* Good-bye sweet Cidade do Nome de Deus em China. The insolence with which our Macao contemporary the *Nova Vida* accuses my country of Socialistic tendencies may be forgiven him in view of the fact that "a robber of heretics" (he applied the name to himself) called Lloyd-George has to a certain extent succeeded in cramming some Socialistic legislation down the throats of a tame and submissive Parliament. But England is far from Socialist; Scotland is candidly individualist, and Scotland is sure of their own strength, and Catholic Ireland abhors Socialism, and what is true of the self-reliant Scots is true of the hardy and capable Protestants of Ulster. It is futile and only exposes the weakness of a defence without the cannon and armour of sound argument, to babble about republicanism and socialist tendencies in Europe as a justification for

RAISING THE RED FLAG OF REBELLION, committing high treason, murdering people in the streets, bombarding palaces, insulting religious ladies and invading the privacy and sanctity of their convents, and insulting Churches, and in general behaving as rebels do behave. Dr. Luis Nolasco has not been able to find any defence for these things, any more than he has found any complicity between the impending or threatened expulsion of the Italian Sisters from the Casa de Beneficencia, and the prophecies he uttered of Macao's future prosperity under a republican regime. What conceivable justification will that able and candid dilettante succeed in making for the sentence of perpetual banishment from their country of the whole House of Braganza, especially Dom Manuel and his universally loved and respected mother, Queen Amelia? These admittedly gentle and harmless people, who represent all that dignifies a Monarchy and one of the noblest families on earth, and all that should command reverence, admiration and loyalty, are robbed and driven away from their country. Perhaps the *Nova Vida* will be lost in admiration at the bonosity of the republican pirates in sending Dom Manuel's clothes after him. There is much to be said for robbing the Nobility, and every word of it worthy of the talents of a band of brigands. The existence of a class superior to black and manners to others is of course intolerable to a mass mind, steeped in envy and jealousy. Its attitude reminiscent of the French Revolution, where a poor man was sentenced to the guillotine for no offence in this world except that he had clean hands. It cannot be objected that the whole Nobility must be turned out of their native country neck and crop because some of their number have been as vile, as corrupt and as un-patriotic as the worst Commoners who have been robbing the public purse for centuries out should go. By the same argument out should go all Commoners too. We are not surprised that there has been so far no mention in the practical programme of complete abolition of all police and all Law Courts. Now that the pirates are in at least temporary power, they will naturally have a police and Courts of their own, where everybody but themselves may be penalized, thus equating the French Revolutionaries. I have already said nearly enough about the item of their programme which concerns Religion. I do not know what the Pops will say to it, but nobody need be surprised if this tyrannical interference with people's religious belief

## LEADS TO CIVIL WAR.

try as the Holy Father may to avert so dire a calamity. Religious persecution pure and simple is the programme of Messrs. Harat, Danton, Robespierre, St. Just & Co. and incarnate in St. Braga and his fellow Jacobins. The needless villany of it all will be apparent from the defence made by these rebels and their sympathizers. They point to the lamentable failure of the late Ministers of King Manuel to effect reforms as an excuse for not even making a pretence at a constitutional method of providing a remedy. The King has not reigned for two years before they attacked his ministers, but him and his innocent family. Their alleged reasons which have been advanced for the justification of the French Revolution, without there being any enemy at all between the conditions prevailing in the France of 1789 and those in the Portugal of 1910. It cannot be too plainly and clearly said that the party now in Lisbon are in every sense of the word rebels and traitors, enemies of their Country, their Nation, their race, foes to God, to all religion, especially that of the Cross, and sympathizers with, if not actually accomplices in, the murder of one King and the banishment of another. I have a

## RIGHT TO DEMAND.

casualty in any critic or partisan opponent of the views I have felt it my duty to express as a contributor to this newspaper. If any such critic or opponent is prepared to say honestly that he does not like the republican and anti-religious business at all, that you would prefer, *O dei estis*, that after all a man must live, even if it be by submitting to tyranny, and joining with the tyrants, even at the cost of having to defend the indefensible, we shall say that this may apply to such officers and others whose stomachs are strong enough to stand the wallowing of a broken empire, but that it is no valid argument. And I further kind of republicans will only be just a little more

candid and open up that he is really a looter and a pirate, and that robbing people doesn't hurt him at all, and that he actually is an enemy of the Christian religion, I answer that for being a pirate he ought to be hanged or otherwise dealt with by the lawful Government, and that as an enemy of God and the Christian Faith he will very rarely find the fate in store for all those who blaspheme His holy Name, and that I regret that the days of Crusades are over.

## THE TRIANGLE.

## FRAUD BY SEAMAN.

## GOODS OBTAINED IN CAPTAIN'S NAME.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, at the Criminal Sessions, this morning, Robert Stuart was charged with *Drugging*, a charge of obtaining goods by means of false pretences, to wit, forging a document purporting to be signed by S. Watt, Captain of the *D. Umelin*, on the 9th October 1909. Mr. G. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny, Sr., from the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted, while prisoner was unrepresented.

The jury was as follows:—Messrs. C. K. Haxton (foreman), J. Simpson, A. L. Dawson, L. Silva, G. H. H. Van Deinder, K. L. Bridger and W. Wainwright. Defendant on being asked to enter his plea pleaded signing the forged document but added, "I can honestly say I didn't mean to defraud." The Chief Justice—You can say that afterwards. Mr. Alabaster stated that prisoner was charged under three counts, which were (1) forgery with intent to defraud; (2) uttering a forged document; and (3) obtaining goods by virtue of a document purporting to come from the Captain of the *Drummond*. On the 9th October last, defendant was entitled to certain sums of money which was in the hands of the Captain, the amount being due for wages. The trades people could only give the seamen goods under an order signed by the Captain. On Sunday the ship was to have left and the Captain made up the accounts on the previous day. He said he would not give more cash before the ship left but he did sign a few cheques. On Sunday the defendant left the ship without permission and gave the ship's tailor a piece of paper and obtained \$10 worth of goods. The master had money due to the defendant in his possession and it was very foolish of defendant to act as he did, because although he gained some advantage by obtaining the clothes, the Captain did not stand to lose anything. The defendant pleaded that he was not sober at the time and had no intention of defrauding anyone, but there was the question of depravity to be considered. Counsel then laid down the law relating to false pretences and explained to the jury that the question they would have to decide was not whether the Captain had lost anything but whether the defendant intended to defraud.

Evidence having been called, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty and defendant was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

## BULLION.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.'s Circular dated London, September 21, contains the following:—Gold.—There was a somewhat keen competition for the £500,000 bar gold which arrived from the Cape and India. £100,000 is being shipped to India in the form of small bars, and the balance of the arrivals has been taken for the Continent. The quotation rose on Monday to 77½ p.c. per £100.

The following amount was received by the Bank of England:—

September 19, £8,000 in sovereigns from Australia.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

September 15, £100,000 in sovereigns for Alexandria.

September 16, £50,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.

September 17, £100,000 in sovereigns for Alexandria.

September 18, £100,000 in sovereigns for Constantinople.

September 19, £50,000 in sovereigns for Persia.

September 20, £150,000 in sovereigns for South America.

During the week there has been a total influx of £2,075,000; still the Bank Return shows a net reduction of only about £600,000.

Silver.—The silver market this week has been slightly more interesting than recently. Buying orders from both India and China, coming on a market somewhat scantily supplied, resulted in a gradual improvement in the price from 24s. 6d. to 24s. 10d. for the week on the 16th instant, to 24s. 10d. 13/16 quoted on the 18th instant.

On the latter date considerable purchases were made for the Indian Baras, induced by the fact that the Bombay speculative group may insist in calling up all the silver that is due to them on the 24th. Calcutta has also bought moderately. On the 18th instant, holders shipped about £50,000 silver to Shanghai, which we understand has not yet been sold. A reaction of 1/16d occurred to-day on sales from China, but the tone of the market seems quite steady, as long as there is no unloading by the speculative group.

We understand that a considerable amount of silver will be sent to Bombay by next week's steamer, which is due to arrive in time for the October settlement. The daily outtake there is about 250,000.

The Chinese change still remains on parity with silver, and a fairly considerable business has been transacted both ways by Shanghai. In this connection it is interesting to note the extraordinary development of the soya bean trade. Whereas in 1907 the total exports of beans and bean-cake from Manchuria amounted to £2,000,000, in 1909 the total reached £6,000,000. This year, this year, is exceptionally good and is estimated to reach £10,000,000, and as the price has advanced, we should not be surprised if the total shipments considerably exceeded the high figures last year. We need hardly say that this in itself is distinctly a 'bull' feature as regards silver.

Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid's Circular dated London, September 21, says:—

The silver market has shown more activity during the past week and the price with slight fluctuations has advanced from 24½, quoted a week ago to 24 13/16d, which is the rate today. The buying has been chiefly for Bombay and over £200,000 has been shipped this week to India. Next week being settlement day, a fairly large shipment is again expected to be made in spite of the fact that there being over £100,000 bars of silver on hand, and the market is still very small.

The difference between spot and forward which throughout the week has been 1/16d, has to-day disappeared and the quotations are identical. Gold has been in good demand for the Continent and the whole of this week's arrival was bought for export. Sovereigns to the value of £200,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England during the week for Egypt, Turkey and South America.

## HOTEL PROPRIETOR'S LIABILITY.

## IMPORTANT POINT DECIDED BY THE FINEST JUDGE.

The Acting Police Judge, Mr. Justice Hasland, delivered judgment in the Summary Court this afternoon in the case in which J. J. C. Lorraine, Harbour Master at Kowloon, and Mrs. Lorraine filed a suit against L. Gama, proprietor of the *Antar* Hotel, to recover the sum of \$500 for damage done to the goods and belongings of plaintiff owing to and through the negligence of defendant and his servants while the plaintiffs were staying at the hotel. Mr. F. M. Hodgson, of Messrs. Evans and Parson, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Otto Kong Sing represented the defendant.

His Lordship said that his finding in that case would be in favour of the plaintiffs. That the plaintiffs' personal effects were damaged and the evidence of such damage was concocted. He was satisfied that during heavy rains, the luggage-room became swamped and when the plaintiffs were taken out, water leaked out of it. When the boxes were placed on the truck, they were found to be so heavy, that the coolies banged them on the truck and a quantity of liquid came out of them—more than one tumbler of water. In view of the fact that about eight inches of rain fell during two days, he had no hesitation in saying that the luggage got drenched principally to the heavy rains, which fell on the morning of the 24th inst. His Lordship dealt with the point of law raised by the defence that the plaintiffs were not entitled to damages because they did not open the boxes then and there but it came out in evidence that the plaintiffs had to proceed to Kowloon at a certain hour and obviously there was no time to examine the contents of the boxes. Plaintiffs' frank demeanour in the box had a most convincing effect on his Lordship's mind. Mr. Blumenthal, the manager of the *Antar* Hotel, made certain statements in the box which amounted to an admission of liability and he had tried to qualify that admission by saying that there might have been bottles containing liquid in the boxes and if the bottles got broken he was not liable. The evidence, however, distinctly showed that there were no bottles in the trunks. The question of liability had not been settled by any English Court but the matter had been litigated in America and there it was held that the moment the luggage was brought into a hotel it was under the protection of the landlord. It was, therefore, not necessary for him to deal with the point of law raised by Mr. Hodgson that the Common Law liability of the defendant as landlord commenced from the time the luggage receipts were handed by Mr. Blumenthal. He would give judgment for the plaintiffs with costs, the question of damages to be referred to the Registrar.

## HONGKONG ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

## SECOND DIVISION.

The fixtures for 1910-1911 are as follows:—

1st Round.

H. K. Police vs. 88 Coy. R.G.A.

53rd Coy. R.G.A. vs. B.O.C.

87 Coy. R.G.A. vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A. Bye.

Must be completed on November 5th, 1910.

2nd Round.

87 Coy. R.G.A. vs. B.O.C.

88 Coy. R.G.A. vs. 83rd Coy. R.G.A.

H.K. Police vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.

Must be completed on November 12th, 1910.

3rd Round.

83rd Coy. R.G.A. vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.

H.K. Police vs. B.O.C.

88 Coy. R.G.A. vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A. Bye.

Must be completed on November 19th, 1910.

4th Round.

H.K. Police vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.

B.O.C. vs. 88 Coy. R.G.A.

83rd Coy. R.G.A. vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.

Must be completed on November 26th, 1910.

5th Round.

87 Coy. R.G.A. vs. H.K. Police

88 Coy. R.G.A. vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.

B.O.C. vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.

Must be completed on December 3rd, 1910.

6th Round.

83rd Coy. R.G.A. vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.

H.K. Police vs. B.O.C.

88 Coy. R.G.A. vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.

Must be completed on December 10th, 1910.

7th Round.

H.K. Police vs. 88 Coy. R.G.A.

83rd Coy. R.G.A. vs. B.O.C.

87 Coy. R.G.A. vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A. Bye.

Must be completed on December 17th, 1910.

8th Round.

87 Coy. R.G.A. vs. H.K. Police

88 Coy. R.G.A. vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.

B.O.C. vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.

Must be completed on December 24th, 1910.

9th Round.

87 Coy. R.G.A. vs. B.O.C.

88 Coy. R.G.A. vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.

83rd Coy. R.G.A. vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.

Must be completed on December 31st, 1910.

10th Round.

H.K. Police vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.

B.O.C. vs. 88 Coy. R.G.A.

83rd Coy. R.G.A. vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.

Must be completed on January 7th, 1911.

The dates given for above matches must be adhered to as far as possible except by the order of the committee.

Secretaries of Clubs will be notified of the grounds and names of referees each week.

## HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

## SIX-A-SIDE COMPETITION.

Two matches were decided yesterday afternoon in the above Club competition. One resulted in a draw and the other was a close contest. B.O.C. team defeated G.O.C. by one goal to nil, and the other game G.O.C. lost to Hamilton's team by 5 goals to nil.

## CHINA BORNEO CO.

## SHIPWAY BURN.

The U.S. coast guard *Palawan* arrived at Sandakan on the 21st inst. having been ashore on an uncharted reef on the S.W. Coast of Palawan. She was placed on the China Borneo Company's slip on Sunday night and was found to have sustained extensive damages, the brass stern she being broken in half in two places, the rudder post and head badly cracked and other serious damages sustained by the hull. The *Palawan* was damaged and that it is doubtful as yet whether the steamer will be entirely overhauled or only repaired sufficiently to enable her sea-worthy.

This is the largest steamer the China Borneo Co. have as yet berthed on their slip. She is of about 400 tons displacement and is 145 ft. long by 25 ft. beam. We learn that in any case the work to be done will be somewhat extensive and that the steamer will be some time before she can be put to sea.

## THE INDO-CHINESE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

## A UNITED CHRISTIAN APPEAL.

The following "United Christian Appeal for the Ending of the Indo-Chinese Opium Traffic" has been addressed to the Churches and Christian communities throughout the British Empire:—

We have received an appeal from an important representative conference on the opium evil, held at Edinburgh immediately following the World Missionary Conference, addressed to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Anglican communion, and to the leaders of all the Protestant denominations in Great Britain, suggesting concerted action throughout the Empire on this momentous subject.

With the memorialists, we recognize the gravity of the present crisis. We welcome also the assurance given in the highest quarters that it is engaging the serious attention of our leading statesmen. We recognize that with them must rest the ultimate solution of the financial problems involved; and we share the hope expressed by the World Missionary Conference that the British Imperial and Indian Governments may be able to meet the financial difficulties created by the cessation of the opium revenue in a way that shall not increase the taxation of the masses of the people in India nor injure the Federated States concerned.

In view, however, of the moral issues at stake, and the effect of our national action on Christian missions in the East, we agree with the memorialists that the present situation constitutes an urgent need for the expression of Christian conscience, that nothing can justify continuance in an evil now so fully acknowledged.

We commend therefore the following suggestions to the attention of the Churches and congregations throughout the Empire; and while not wishing to dictate, shall rejoice if the Bishops feel able to commend its adoption throughout their dioceses, and the Protestant bodies throughout their respective dominions.

1. That each parish or congregation, either directly, or by means of societies of meetings, be invited to adopt a memorial to the Home Government, in harmony with the recent recommendations of the Central Board of the Church of England, and with the findings of the Commission VII. of the World Missionary Conference on the subject, asking

(a) that China be formally released from Treaty obligations to admit opium;

(b) that the connexion of the Indian Government with the opium export trade be brought to an end.

2. That the occasion for this memorial be as near as possible to Monday, October 24th, thus being the centenary of the ratification at Peking of the Treaty of Tientsin, under which the import of our Indian opium became for the first time legalized. If this date be found inexpedient, it is suggested that action be at any rate taken before the close of the year.

3. That the incumbents or ministers of the various Christian Churches throughout the Empire be invited to preach (where practicable) a sermon on the previous Sunday, setting forth the very painful story of our opium relations with China in the past; the prejudicial influence on the national mission exerted by the traffic; the heroic efforts of China, at vast pecuniary loss, alike to Government and people, to free herself from the opium curse; and the wrong on the part of Great Britain of continuance in a policy which Parliament has unanimously condemned as "morally indefensible."

4. That in accordance with the Resolution of the Lambeth Conference of 1908, which "calls upon all Christian people to pray for the repression of the opium evil," special prayer be offered for the objects named above, and for the guidance of the nations in thus dealing with this prolific source of degradation and misery. For the glory of God and the honour of the name of Christ in China and the East, such prayer is earnestly asked, for at home and abroad.

Lambeth Palace, S.E., Aug. 3rd, 1910.

Dear Mr. Meyer,—As the outcome of your recent letter to me and the interview which I have held with you and others upon the present position of the opium question, I will be in accordance with your promise, to say that I am in full accord with you in desiring that the subject should be kept before the public in England, and that people should, as occasion serves, be everywhere reminded of England's peculiar responsibilities in this anxious and difficult matter. No one can look with satisfaction, and few I think, can look without a sense of national self-reproach and even shame, at the record of our country's relation to the opium question. I am certain that at this moment our responsible officers both in the India Office and the Foreign Office are as anxious as any of us can be that right should be done, and that the desire now widely entertained in China, and not less eagerly endorsed by us, that the trade which has caused so much mischief should come to an end. For the exact manner of bringing this about I am myself willing to rely primarily upon the efforts of the statesmen to whom I have referred, but it will be an assistance to those who are promoting this righteous cause, both in China, in India, and in England if abundant evidence is given that public opinion in this country is strenuously on their side.

At the recent meeting of the Central Board of Mission of the Church of England, emphatic expression was given to the conviction that the effectual repression of the opium evil will not be attained until

(a) China is formally released from treaty obligations to admit opium.

(b) The connexion of the Indian trade is brought to an end.

(c) Measures of prohibition of opium, except for medicinal use, are enforced throughout the Crown Colonies where the opium habit prevails.

A like opinion was expressed in connection with the recent Missionary Conference, in Edinburgh, which contained representatives of different Churches and nationalities.

The whole subject can appropriately be brought before Christian people both in town and country by the clergy, and ministers of religion, and by others who have qualified themselves by effective study of the subject to give guidance and instruction to the public mind. I entirely approve of such wise and well-considered steps being taken, as may facilitate this



## A FRAUDULENT SHROFF

PLEADS GUILTY AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

19th Inst.  
Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, at the Criminal Sessions this morning, Yang Kio Oboi, a shroff formerly in the employ of the Medical Hall was indicted on a charge of obtaining a forged document purporting to be from Wm. Schmidt & Co. whereby he obtained the sum of \$14,500 on the 10th September last. Prisoner was further charged with placing a false endorsement on a document, from Mr. W. R. Davis, K.C., Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. H. J. Deane, Sr., from the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted and Mr. Elton Potter, instructed by Mr. F. C. Barlow, of Messrs. Golding, Barlow and Morrell, appeared for the defendant.

Prisoner pleaded guilty to both counts, upon which the jurors were discharged.

Mr. Potter—Guilty! Why, he has all along most strenuously denied his guilt.

His Lordship—The interpreter must be right.

Mr. Potter—I am not suggesting for a moment that the interpretation is wrong.

His Lordship—Did he reserve his defence before the Magistrate?

Mr. Potter—Yes. In fact, it's very doubtful whether the Magistrate sent him up for trial at all.

The Attorney-General—You must say that. You can't know. My Lord, my friend has just made a very irregular remark.

His Lordship—I didn't hear what Mr. Potter said.

Mr. Potter—That's all right.

The Attorney-General in outlining the facts of the case stated that prisoner was a shroff employed by the Medical Hall. On the 10th September last, he went to the office of Messrs. Johnson and Company, where Mr. J. Riecken is employed as an assistant.

His Lordship—I notice that prisoner is described as shroff of the S. S. *Sui An*?

The Attorney-General—That was the address he gave. I'm going to explain how the facts I have just stated have a bearing on the case.

Proceeding, the Attorney-General said that the prisoner presented a document for payment of \$14,500, purporting to be from Wm. Schmidt and Company, gun and rifle makers, due from Mr. J. Riecken. He asked for payment on the faith of the endorsement on the bill. The money was paid by the shroff in the presence of a *foi*, and prisoner signed it "Fook shau shau," meaning "Received." Some time afterwards, as the shroff was entering the amount in the books, he became suspicious of the signature "J. Riecken" and consulted that gentleman, who denied the signature and said he had nothing to do with the matter. On the 10th September, prisoner went to Messrs. Johnson and Company's office on business, and it was pointed out to him that the signature on the bill was not that of Mr. Riecken and that the latter had never any business with Wm. Schmidt and Company. Prisoner at first denied having received the money but afterwards admitted it and said that if the document was returned to him he would refund the amount. The Police were in the meantime communicated with and defendant was arrested.

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## THE "BEDFORD" OFFERED AT AUCTION.

WRECK WITHDRAWN FROM SALE.

The auction rooms of Jno. W. Hall at Yokohama, the Japanese advertising reports, were crowded to their utmost capacity at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, the hour set for the sale of the ill-fated British cruiser *Bedford* which recently ran on the rocks off Japan, the large crowd being made up mostly of interested spectators who anticipated considerable lively bidding on the cruiser. Representatives from Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Nagasaki, and other cities were present to participate in the bidding. At a quarter past ten, auctioneer Abbey gently tapped his gavel and opened the bidding. Starting at \$50,000, the bidding soon reached \$6,000. Here there was considerable hesitancy shown by the bidders, and it was some time before the amount offered advanced, but by slight advances that took a half hour's urging by the eloquent auctioneer the bids went to \$9,000 and failed to further advance. Mr. Abbey, announcing this figure to be too low for the service, said that the wreck would be temporarily withdrawn from auction until he received further advice from Admiral Winslow of the British Squadron who had attempted the sale of the cruiser at auction. An attempt has been made to reach the Admiral by wireless, but as the exact location of the British Squadron is not known at present, Mr. Abbey has not as yet been able to communicate with the Admiral. It is understood that several parties are anxious to purchase the wrecked cruiser, and have offered more than the price reached at the auction, and as soon as Admiral Winslow is communicated with, it is quite likely that the sale will be consummated. The offer made by the Japanese firm at the auction opening was very low for a vessel of this size, but it may be said that most of the firms bidding have visited the wreck and have a good conception of the value of the vessel as she now lies, and must also have taken into account the addition to cost of saving not only upon an excessive Customs duty which the Japanese Government inspectors have declared will be charged upon all old iron, steel, brass and gun metal brought into the country.

A British navy officer now in Japan, who has recently visited and inspected the *Bedford* wreck, stated to a representative of the *Japan Advertiser*, that little of value remains for salvage. Everything movable, to the anchors and chains, not to mention the guns and other implements, have already been transported to Hongkong. The position of the wreck is such that she could never be moved, besides, a hole of sixty feet in diameter exists in one section. It is only a question of time, according to this officer, when she will go to pieces. The magazines, however, are still intact and filled with valuable shells, explosives, etc. It is very doubtful, owing to the part of the vessel being so many fathoms below the surface and on account of its extreme depth and the strong tides, whether it will be possible to extract these. If so, it would prove a very profitable purchase, otherwise the wreckage might represent the value of scrap iron. The *Japan Advertiser* added as a rumour current, which seems to have considerable foundation in fact, that the Japanese salvage company which obtained the salvage contract for removing and transporting everything possible, did not fulfil the terms of its contract and that it may be entered against it unless the matter is privately settled through other sources. The contract was a liberal one, giving the company 25 per cent commission on the value of everything saved and transported to Hongkong but so as to protect the salvage company the British Admiralty guaranteed that under any circumstances this would not prove less than \$500,000. The Company, however, made no attempt to obtain any of the articles, which were difficult to extract, but contented itself with merely taking the easy pickings and depending on their guarantee. The work had to be completed by other means. The officers of the fleet have remained against this and claim that the latter and intent of the contract has never been fulfilled.

Mr. Potter—That's all right.

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## THE ITALIAN ORPHANAGE.

KINDNESS OF A COMPANY'S SECRETARY.

15th Inst.  
Mr. John Arnold, Acting Secretary of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company, has evidently no sympathy with those who throw stones at the charity ladies who devote their lives to the care of the orphaned and homeless. His warm-hearted generosity was displayed towards them and those committed to their charge last Thursday, when he took fifty orphans and twelve Sisters of the Italian Orphanage for an enjoyable trip to Macao, free of charge, and gave them a royal entertainment with gifts and tin on board. It is not often that the Sisters of the orphanage get the opportunity of an outing of this kind, and their pleasure in and enjoyment of this one was very keen. We are sure that his own pleasure in giving them this entertainment was at least as delightful to him, as theirs was to them in receiving it.

## FEAST OF TABERNACLES.

THE THIRD GREATEST FEAST OF THE JEWS.

CELEBRATION TO-DAY.

18th Inst.  
The third greatest annual feast of the Jews, which commences to-day and will last for a week, is Succoth or the Feast of Tabernacles. It is called the Festival of the booths, because of the commandment "Ye shall dwell in booths seven days; all that are Israelites born shall dwell in booths." The object of this commandment is stated thus: "That your generations may know that I made the children of Israel to dwell in booths when I brought them out of the land of Egypt." The booths are to remind the Jews of the time when the Israelites travelled through the Arabian desert for forty years and the Divine protection which they enjoyed.

This festival is celebrated by the Jews all over the world and, in doing so, tabernacles are built in the open and the daily meals are had in them; the roofs of the tabernacles are flat and branches of trees are put on top for covering.

The festival is also the feast of ingathering and harvesting, resembling the "harvest festival" of the Christians, and "Autumn Rogation Days" of the Christians. It is all these things combined. The festival is celebrated by the Jews all over the world and, in doing so, tabernacles are built in the open and the daily meals are had in them; the roofs of the tabernacles are flat and branches of trees are put on top for covering.

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## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIN &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS (BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.)	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	150,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,019 3 0	\$2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1/10 = \$22.45	5 %	\$500 sellers \$260 10/-
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	47	46	\$4,000 \$5,000,000	\$20,358	\$2 (London 1/2) for 1909		\$81 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$55,451 \$598,797 \$115,000	none	\$10 for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$175 ex div.
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	115	45	Tia. 125,000 Tia. 158,644 Tia. 157,198	Tia. 125, 19	Interim div. of 7/6 for 1909	5 %	Tia. 115
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$150	\$100	\$30,000 \$12,400 \$105,239 \$719,985	\$287,984	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1909	7 %	\$40 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$994,405 \$199,264	\$77,057	\$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909	7 %	\$195
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$11,108	\$418,406	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 %	\$115 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,200,000	\$425,218	\$27 for 1908	8 %	\$255
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$750,000 \$20,000 \$100,189	Dr. \$3,777	\$2 1/2 for 1906		\$10 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$250,000 \$127,500 \$78,705 \$15,497	none	\$1 for year ending 30.6.1908		\$22 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamship Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,200,000	\$28,766	Dividend of \$1 1/2 for 30.6.10	8 %	\$31 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	45	45	\$2,700,000	Dr. \$37.84	6 1/2 for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/10 11/16 = 3.54		\$57
Do. (Deferred)	60,000			\$2,700,000	Dr. 102,994	Final div. of 2/6 per sh. (comp. 14) making in all 4/6 per sh. for '09 & 2nd int. div. of 1/2 per sh. on acc. for '10	5 %	78 1/2
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	4,000,000	1	1	\$4,000,000	\$1,159	A dividend of 7 1/2 % for year ending 30.4. 1910	6 %	\$23 sellers \$10
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$25,881		A bonus of 1 1/2 %		
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$200,000 \$25,630	Dr. \$6,090	\$5 for half year ending 30.6.1910	6 %	\$145 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$115,593	\$3 for 1897		\$15
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	1	1	\$1,000,000 \$12,289	Dr. \$1,435	Interim of 1/6 for 1910 (coupon No. 14)	9 %	Tia. 15 sales Pa. 10
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	10	10	none	none	First year		
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$1,875,000	none	\$1 per share 12th dividend	5 %	\$7 sellers 30/-
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	none	none	Final of Gold \$0.55 for 1909 in all G \$1.15		
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Swire (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$15	\$15	\$27,875	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08		\$9 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$150	\$50	\$9,000,000 \$11,091 \$40,000 \$86,914	\$264,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 %	\$54 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,500,000	\$138,715	\$2 1/2 for half year ended 30.6.19 9		\$49
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	Tia. 55,790	Tia. 100	Tia. 100	Tia. 5,579,000	Tia. 6,261	Final of Tia. 2 1/2 making Tia. 6 in all for year 30.4.1910	8 %	Tia. 7 1/2
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	26,000	Tia. 100	Tia. 100	Tia. 2,600,000 Tia. 697,853 Tia. 19,000 Tia. 181,008	Tia. 9,222	Interim of Tia. 3 for 1910	9 %	Tia. 10 1/2
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tia. 100	Tia. 100	Tia. 2,500,000	Tia. 4,114	Tia. 6 for year ending 30.6.10	8 1/2 %	Tia. 57 sales
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$751,845	\$24,041	8 1/2 for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$121 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000	\$1,477	\$3 on old shares & \$2 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10	5 1/2 %	\$32 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000,000	\$37,814	Interim of \$2 1/2 for 1910	7 %	\$100 sales
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$1,471	45 cents for 1909	6 %	\$72 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$300,000	\$269	\$2 1/2 for 1909	8 %	\$13 1/2 sales
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tia. 50	Tia. 50	Tia. 3,900,000	Tia. 61,069	Interim of Tia. 3 for 1910	6 1/2 %	Tia. 12 1/2
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$625,000	\$1,958	Interim of \$1.80 for 1910	8 1/2 %	\$29
COTTON MILLS.								
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tia. 50	Tia. 50	Tia. 1,000,000	Tia. 20,091	Tia. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2 %	Tia. 101
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000	\$9,551	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08		\$31 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tia. 75	Tia. 75	Tia. 750,000	Tia. 4,174	Tia. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.6.09	10 %	Tia. 51 sales
Loan-koong-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tia. 100	Tia. 100	none	Tia. 4,839	Tia. 6 for 1909	10 %	Tia. 50 sales
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tia. 100	Tia. 100	Tia. 200,000	Tia. 11,174	Tia. 25 for 1909	17 %	Tia. 120
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$1,075,500	\$2,648	15 1/2 per share for 19 9		18 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$750,000	none	60 cents for 1909	6 1/2 %	\$9
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	12 1/2	12 1/2	none	\$5,241	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06		\$1.20 sales
Do. (Special shares)	50,000	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$750,000	19,608	80 cents for 1909	10 %	\$2 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000	\$1,893	\$2.20 for year ending 31.7.09	6 1/2 %	\$17 1/2
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$300,000	\$4,390	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	10 %	\$4.50 sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000	\$670	14 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	11 1/2 %	\$12 sales
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000	\$11,798	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents per sh. for year end. 28.2.10	6 %	\$20 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$7,616	Interim of \$2 per share for 1910	6 1/2 %	\$15 sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000	\$9,176	Final of \$1 making in all \$2 for 1909	9 %	\$20 sales
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000	Tia. 316,682	Interim dividend of Tia. 12 1/2 15th March	5 %	Tia. 1,200
Manischappel's Mils., Bosch & Landbouwerij Maatschappij in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tia. 2,500,000		Tia. 12 1/2 15th June & Tia. 15 15th Sept.		\$111 sales
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000	\$1,014	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5 1/2 %	\$111 sales
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	Pa. 15,440	None		\$6
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	none		None		
Shanghai-Sumart Tobacco Company, Limited	10,000	Tia. 20	Tia. 20	Tia. 200,000	Tia. 5,250	No dividend this year	1 %	Tia. 12 1/2
Societe des Papiers et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,300	50	25	none	none	First year		\$50 sales \$800
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$31,096	None	8 1/2 %	\$24 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$27,560	10 % for year ending 31st May 1910	8 %	\$5 1/2 sales
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$11,950	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 %	\$3 sales
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$46,000	\$242	15 % per ordinary sh. for year ended 31.12.10	5 %	\$11 1/2 sales
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,441	25 cents for 1909		\$9 sales
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000	\$3,012	1 1/2 for 1909		\$61 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7		none	\$782	None		\$2 buyers

## HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 20th Oct., 1910, 100 cts. per 5 Mts.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin &amp; prime cut—Moi Lung Pa B

Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk

Roast—Shio

Bread—Ngau Lam

Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa

Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chong

Bullock's Brains—Know

Tongue fresh—Ngau Li

Cured—Ham Ngau Li

Head—Ngau Tau

Heart—Ngau Tau

Hump, Salt—Ngau Kiu

Feet—Ngau Keok

Kidneys—Ngau Yiu

Tail—Ngau Mei

Liver—Ngau Gon

Tripe (cured)—Ngau To

Gulver's Head and Feet—Ngau-chai

Mutton Chop—Yang Pui Kwai

Leg—Yang Pui

Shoulder—Yang Shau

Pigs' Chins—Chi Cheong

Brains—Chi Kow

Feet—Chi Keok

Fry—Chi Chai

Head—Chi Tai

Heart—Chi Sun

Kidneys—Chi Yiu

Liver—Chi Kon

Pork Chop—Chi Kwai

Corned—Ham Chai Yuk

Leg—Chi Tai

Fat or Lard—Chi Yau

Sheep's Head and Feet—Yang Tau

Keok

Heart—Yang Sun

Kidneys—Yang Yiu

Liver—Yang Gon

Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chi Chai

Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau

Mutton—Sang Yang Yau

Yau—Ngau Chai Yuk

Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong

## SHARK—SA YU

Shark—To Yu

Shrimp—Ha

Snapper—Lap Yu

Sole—Tat Sa Yu

Tench—Wan Yu

Turbot—Choi Hoi Yu

Turtles, small, fresh water—Kook Yu

White Salt—Ngau Yu Chai

## FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yan

Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping

Do. (Chico)—Tia Chai Ping

Do. (Small)—Hoi Tong

Guava—Fan Lai Chai

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng

Do. (Bridges), Macao—San Heng Chai

Cherries, Chinese—Yung Yau

Carambola—Yung Tai

Coconuts—Yeh Tai

Grapes—Siu Tai Tai

Lemon, Chinese—Nag Moong

Lemon, American—Kam San Ping

Litchi, Small—Lai Chai

Litchi, Large—Lai Chai

Litchi, Small—Lai Chai&lt;/



















## NOTES BY THE WAY.

## REFUGEE MACAO.

I notice that a local journal has been playing to the public by publishing the scurrilous vignettes of a diseased imagination. Abuse has never been and never will be arguable. The lines appearing in the journal in question would have been a howling travesty had it not been for the vladivostok and unmistakable spite in which they were indited, and under the circumstances they excited something more than mere amusement—profound contempt. To give vent to and indulge in unrestrained vulgarity has always been the bright light of poor creatures of the churlish variety, but when our self-styled representative of public opinion speaks of his knowledge of English being somewhat limited, he becomes quite apologetic. Nor was his explanation required, as certain portions of his vituperations were characterized by such density of thought and language that about the same measure of success would have attended an effort to understand them as an innocent attempt to decipher Egyptian hieroglyphics. Did it not occur to the inspired individual by any chance that it would have been preferable not to overstep his capabilities in that direction? I am glad, however, to find that the writer has been magnanimous enough to admit his folly. The pity is that that magnanimity does not assume other forms. There is no particular credit attaching to the champion of the cause of wholesome literature, but "Dum Spiro," etc., may console himself with the fact that he is in good company. Let him spit out his venom to his heart's content, for the act is its own condemnation. Nothing would afford me greater pleasure than to see our hopeful critic continue to amuse himself and those for whom he caters by a further display of his dictatorial abilities. Let him spare no efforts in doling out his drivel for the delectation of the becomingly intoxicated with his senseless diatribes.

## THURSDAY'S DEBATE.

It is not very often that one is treated to the spectacle of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council divided among themselves. The common experience of having their wishes over-ruled by the famous majority of Government officials has imbued them, and rightly so, with an earnest desire to make common cause as far as possible, not that their efforts would prevent the good, old farce from being repeated but by a general protest against Government methods. On Thursday afternoon, however, the unusual scene took place of a sharp debate between two unofficial members, who did not see eye to eye in connection with the new law for the administration of the New Territories. The occurrence was all the more surprising in that the division of the battle-horns was wholly unexpected. The hon. member representing the Justices of the Peace opposed his speech so skillfully that His Excellency's features were seen to relax into a benign smile to hear a good word spoken at last about the Government but that same smile changed into a horrified expression when the genial Irishman discovered that the hon. member was once more agitating the Government. No less than three divisions were taken with regard to certain motions and each time the motion was defeated by the same majority, all but two of the Unofficials joining forces with the Government. I wonder if the gentleman who disapproved of certain aspects of the measures under discussion intend to form an Opposition. I would certainly not like to see disagreement between the unofficial members, who would better serve the public interest by working in the closest harmony. The whole incident cast a gloom over the entire assembly and the only thing perhaps which raised the spirits of those present, including the furious scribes, was the Colonial Secretary's typical humour, which was embodied in the sentiment that a constable was not a Police Officer but a private. Even the victim of the ready-witted Irishman joined in the laugh.

## BUILDING COLLAPSES.

After several adjourned sittings of a trio of Hongkong jurors, the weighty conclusion has been arrived at that the death in the Morrison Street collapse was due to the collapse, the collapse was due to defective walls and that the occurrence was not due to any negligence on the part of the Public Works Department, but that there should have been a more thorough inspection of the buildings. All this is doubtless illuminating and the Public Works Department may well congratulate themselves for being easily exonerated from all blame, but it appears to me that the finding of the jury is somewhat paradoxical and is in itself contradictory. How could the Public Works Department be totally free from blame if admittedly there was an absence of a thorough inspection? Would it not have been more logical to say that because there was an absence of a thorough inspection somebody was to blame and that that somebody was obviously the P.W.D.? It is obvious that the P.W.D. did not cause the collapse but the absence of a thorough inspection did and the P.W.D. was responsible for overlooking the detail, which perhaps comes to the same thing. I have no wish to revive a sort of the house-that-Jack-built of our boyhood days, but one is inclined to bless that public-spirited citizen who recently convulsed large audiences by calmly stating that the P.W.D. was chasing him for trying to bring down the house at a time when there was a danger of by-balloons knocking down the Colony's buildings. That gentleman's efforts are worthy of poor, old Mark Twain himself and deserves higher recognition than the meagre applause of Hongkong audiences.

## A ROYAL STORY.

That up-to-date satirical periodical called the *Calcutta Asak* can always be depended on to relate good stories in its own sprightly style. Here is a capital story which appears in a recent issue. The press has a great deal to answer for, and Mr. Stead (whose intimacy with Royalty and his ways he has no fear of) has rammed down our throats by means of his money "Maid and the King" article the following story of the happy days of the

sent Prince of Wales. His nurse asked him if he would not like to give away some of the toys he did not want to some of the poor little boys who had none. Mr. Stead says that the little Prince replied:—  
"Oh, nurse, what do you mean? I said I wanted to make the poor boy a gift, and you say I am to give him what I am tired of. But mamma always tells us a gift is not a gift at all unless it is something that we want ourselves, but which we give up for others. No, no; I will give him some of my own toys that I like myself."  
If there is one thing that the children of our gracious and exceedingly clever Queen could never be it is that objectionable thing the smug little prig! And yet we suppose, that this unfortunate little Prince will have this story "hove up" at him all through his days by all the papers of the *Family Herald*, (and Mr. Stead's) order! It is not Oricket!!

## CASUAL CRITIC.

## SHANGHAI'S FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The arrival to-day of the Viceroy of these Provinces, H.E. Chang Reinsing, under the warrant of an Imperial Edict to investigate the financial situation of Shanghai, is an indication that the Peking Government has at last come to realize how serious is the crisis through which Shanghai has been passing during the last two months, remarks the *Shanghai Times* of 12nd inst. The incident of the failure of three local Chinese Banks, entailing the necessity of negotiating a loan of three and a half million taels, would have seemed, to an ordinary onlooker, quite sufficient to arouse the Government to a sense of the possibility of further disaster. The local and provincial authorities had not failed to keep the Government informed of the situation, and there was no indication that the way in which the difficulty was being solved by the Nanking Viceroy and the Shanghai Taotai was unsatisfactory to the Government until the Edict cashiering the Taotai, Tsi. Nai-hwang, appeared. It was evident from the wording of the severe condemnations issued to the Taotai that there were misunderstandings and misinformation in some quarters. It was also generally feared that the cashiering of the Taotai at this juncture would have serious influence upon the market. It is only fair to say that the Shanghai community, Chinese and foreign, has but small interest in the Shanghai Taotai as an individual, and that under ordinary circumstances a change of officers causes no comment. The reason that the present change has aroused great interest is the fear that has been general that it would affect unfavourably the financial situation and thus upset all kinds of business transactions. A severe crisis had been met and dealt with by Chinese officials who were presumably acceptable to their Government. As soon as a *modus vivendi* had been reached and steps were being taken to complete necessary arrangements, the public suddenly discovered that Peking had changed its mind, and had decided to disgrace and remove from office the Taotai who had been its chief factor in making plans for the relief of the market. There can be no question that the right to decide upon the plan to be adopted rests solely with the Government and not with local officials, but after a course of action has been reported by local officials and approved by the Government, it should not be suddenly changed. The mistake made by the Government was serious, as it created a panic in local circles which resulted in sudden demands for money, causing the Banks and individuals to call in loans and to realize on securities. One of the largest financiers, Mr. Yen, went bankrupt and in his financial downfall, carried with him the Yuen Feng Row and Yuen Kih Banks. The dealings of these banks extended into almost every part of China, and Peking itself felt the immediate effect of the local crash, as there were eight bank failures in the capital within a few days. It is probable that the influence of these failures in Peking was not lost on the Government, for within a few days an Edict was issued commanding the Nanking Viceroy and the Szechow Governor to investigate into the circumstances in Shanghai and to make a telegraphic report. The Viceroy immediately asked permission to come to Shanghai to make a personal investigation, and he was ordered to do so. This Edict is a sure indication that the Government has begun to understand the necessity for more careful steps being taken in the future, and of abandoning the hasty policy indicated in the dismissal of the Taotai. The report of the Viceroy will be awaited with intense interest by the Shanghai public. It is to be hoped that the Viceroy will not co-fuse his attempt to gain information to personal interviews with his own countrymen, but that he may also be seen by representatives of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce and of the Foreign Bankers' Association. He should obtain facts from all possible sources before coming to his final conclusion. One thing is evident, and this is that there should be no further forcing of Chinese Banks to realize on their securities, for this can only result in an added stringency in the money market. What Shanghai needs at present is a return of confidence, and this can best be shown by the resumption of ordinary business by the banks and the negotiating of such securities as are considered good under usual conditions.

SLEEP, like food and drink, is one of the essentials of life. Seven, eight, or possibly nine hours, in the opinion of *Good Health*, are required for the rest and the refreshment of our physical energies. He who cuts down his sleep is burning the candle at both ends. The man or woman who successfully courts sleep, or teaching the pillow, and who takes as much as nature requires, is capable of doing an enormous amount of hard work daily. Sleeplessness is a grave symptom. It is warning should be promptly heeded. If it is not heeded, it is a sure sign of a nervous system and brain disturbance.

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## WILL TIN SHARES BOOM?

## POSITION AND POSSIBILITIES.

Are we likely to see a boom presently in the tin share market? This is a question asked seriously every day, says the *Westminster Gazette*, of September 12, and there are many eager and impatient spirits who would like to see the boom develop at once. The steady rise in the price of tin has taken many by surprise, for it was unobserved by those who had no direct interest in the market. Now it is a matter of course, of common knowledge, and interest in this market is broadening accordingly. When we first drew attention to the rise two or three weeks back we ventured to say that it would greatly stimulate speculation, and this followed forthwith, but the activity subsided and at the moment the share market is as becalmed as are other sections of the Mining market. Allowance, however, must be made for the important fact, amongst others, that the present is hardly a favourable moment for starting a real boom, seeing that the public are still holiday-making. This being so, the question is now being discussed in the market whether we shall see a boom, or something approaching it, in the autumn. It must be admitted that there are great possibilities of such an event happening, and we can certainly say that it would not be more absurd than the booms we have witnessed in the rubber and oil markets.

## THE RAPID RISE IN TIN.

There are many who look upon the rapid and substantial rise in the price of the metal within the past month as due in great measure to pure manipulation, something of the kind we frequently see in the copper market. One cannot say that this suspicion is altogether unreasonable, for the rise has occurred, as we have said, with a suddenness sufficient to begot doubts and suspicions. It isn't as though the price ascended quietly and unostentatiously. On the contrary, it oftentimes goes up with a leap and a bound, a rise of 2s and more in a day being almost common. We have seen it fall, even in the past week, with almost equal rapidity, and even though this may not be the effect of energetic, secret manipulation, it is quite sufficient to incite caution and to advise patient observation of the position and prospects. I am the best-informed experts may be deceived by appearances. It is none the less noteworthy and important that the best authorities in the market, the brokers closely in touch with the position, take a hopeful view of the future. They see many reliable indications of a steady growth in the demand for the metal from all sides. If this be so, then a further advance in the price of tin is unavoidable. The following, from Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond's week-end circular, is worth reciting upon: The adjustment of the account has absorbed all the attention of the market, which has been entirely artificial, a position in every way prejudicial to the interests of all connected with the article, and likely to lead to severe losses in which those who engineer the movement are generally chief sufferers in the end.

## NIGERIA'S TIN WEALTH.

The market for tin shares is a very small one, for many companies have disappeared within recent years owing to the unfavourable condition of prices. They have not been able to make ends meet and here we see one of the reasons why the Cornish industry has been under a cloud for so long. The number of companies have been added to in recent months by reason of the discoveries in Nigeria, so that we now have a market devoted to Nigerian tin companies alone, this being allied to the West African Gold market. Nigeria has come rapidly to the front since the Champion Gold Reefs of West Africa deserted the West African gold-field for Nigeria, where it seems to have been most fortunate in its enterprise. This is now practically the parent company of the existing group, for many of the companies that have recently come into existence are its subsidiaries. This is why we hear much more of Nigerian companies than of other tin companies; maybe because they are new and their unknown possibilities give greater scope for speculation. As regards Nigeria itself doubt can no longer exist that it is potentially rich in tin. Abundant evidence of this has been already forthcoming and has impressed the highest authorities. It is for this reason, therefore, that if there is to be a boom Nigerian tin is likely to take the lead.

## FOOTBALL MATCHES.

## R.O.C. v. H.M.S. Kent.

The R.O.C. football team met the footballers of the *Kent* in a friendly game yesterday afternoon on the Military ground. The game was a fast and an interesting one throughout and resulted in a win for the R.O.C. In the first half play was very even and the boys succeeded in opening the scoring in the midst of a scramble. The leather then remained a long while in the *Kent* territory and a good few stingers were tried by the Boys, but resulted in the leather going too wide. The sailors now had their turn and took the ball to their opponents' ground and equalized matters. The first half ended in no further scoring although both teams tried many shots.

In the second half play was also very good. Tables were turned and the whole match had been played in good light. The latter part of this game was played so fast that the ball could not be seen by many of the players and this gave the sailors the advantage of scoring the two extra goals. The final scores were: Kent 5; R.O.C. 2.

This is the opening match of the R.O.C. and it is considered a good one considering that almost half the players have not yet made use of the leather so far this season.

The R.O.C. representatives were as follows:—P. Murray (Goal), H. Goldenberg and Y. Abbas (Fullbacks), A. R. Ellis, J. E. Chanyat and F. J. Brown (Halfbacks), J. L. Goldenberg, R. A. Gervillie, E. L. Briggs, M. Munkit and J. V. Briggs (Forwards).

## COMMERCIAL.

22nd October, 1 p.m.  
The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:

Allagar...	5/3
Anglo-Java...	11s. 7
Anglo-Malay...	24/6
Balgownie...	51/1
Batu Tiges...	92/6
Beritans...	7/1
Bukit Kajangs (pp)...	46/1
Caray Uniteds...	16/3 prem.
Castelfield...	117/6
Changkat Serdang...	38
Cheras (part paid)...	48 prem.
Do (fully paid)...	5/8
Damansara...	15/1
Eastern International...	19/0 prem.
Glebeals...	5/75
Highlands and Lowlands 10/6 ex div.	
Indragiri...	51/5
Kamunings...	5/6 prem.
Kuala Lumpur...	170/1
Lanadrons (fully paid)...	—
Lanadrons (ppd.)...	—
Leobury...	70/1
Liggals...	45/1
London Asiatics...	33/1
London Ventures...	6/1
Merlimans...	5/1
Pajans...	31/3
Pegohs...	33/1
Rubber Trusts...	21/3 prem.
Saggas...	270/1
Sandycrofts...	52/0
Sapongs...	24/1
Seafelds...	130/1
Shelfords...	72/6
Singapore & Johore...	31/2
Singapore Paras...	10/1
Sungel Ohos...	92/6
Sungel Kapars...	15/1
Tangkabs...	33/6
Toeragls...	21/1 prem.
United Serdangs...	102/6
United Singapore...	51/5
United Sumatras...	8/1
United Langkats...	80/1
Duffs...	14/1
Trochols...	31/9
Pan Rubber...	6/5 per lb.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 22nd inst.—Business in Local Stocks has been very small in volume during the week, a few transactions only having taken place.

Rubber, since our last report, has remained almost stationary, changes in quotations being insignificant, but as we write a better feeling seems to prevail owing to the price of Rubber having advanced 5d. per lb. on the week, the quotation to-day being 6/5 for Fine Hard Para. The general impression locally is that prices have at last steadied.

Singapore remains quiet, but there is a steady demand by discriminating buyers for the better class Stocks, in which a fair business has been done.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares, owing to doubt to the high rate of exchange ruling, have weakened considerably and are on offer at the reduced rate of 5/05. The London quotation remains the same, viz. 286 10/1. Nationals are still in request at 5/0.

Marine Insurance.—Cantons have been placed at \$75 ex dividend of \$15 paid on Monday. Transactions in Unions have taken place at \$840 and more can probably be placed at the rate. North China and Yangtze have remained steady, with no business passing.

Fire Insurance.—Transactions in China Fires are reported at \$15 after sales during the week at \$144, while Hongkong Fires, after transactions at \$155, have slightly weakened with sellers at the rate.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats remain quiet with buyers at 5/1 and sellers at 5/2. China Manillas are on offer at \$10 and Douglas Steamships at \$22. There are sellers of Indos at \$57 after a fair amount of business during the week at 5/8. Star Ferries are quoted 5/3 sellers. Shells, after a sharp advance to 8/1, buyers on the 14th (Settlement Day), have since receded to 7/4, at which rate London will buy a fair business as has been done between these rates.

Refineries.—China Sugars are offering at 14/5, but we have heard of no business at the rate. Lucas are quoted 5/5, and we think could probably be placed.

Mining.—Rams are on offer at 4/7 and Tronks come easier from London at 3/9 ex the interim dividend of 2/- paid on 1st inst.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been dealt in to a fair extent at 5/9 and more could probably be placed at the rate. Shanghai Docks have weakened slightly and are now quoted 11s. 7s nominal. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have been the medium of a small business at prices ranging from 5/6 to 5/44. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves remain unchanged at 11s. 10s.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands after transactions at \$100 have weakened slightly and could now probably be had at \$90. Humphreys Estates are on offer at the reduced figure of 5/4, whilst Kowloon Lands have strengthened to 5/5 with buyers at the rate. Sales are reported in the North in Shanghai Lands at 11s. 11s. Hongkong Hotels have again weakened and are now on offer at 5/8 for the old share and 5/2 for the new. West Points are still inquired for at 5/9, but we hear of no business at the rate.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are in demand at 31/1 and Shanghai Mills remain unchanged according to latest quotations received. Miscellaneous.—Since our last report China Bombs have strengthened and we do not think there could be had under 5/1. China Providents are in demand at 18, and Dairy Farms at 17 1/2 ex dividend. Electric are on offer at the reduced rate of 4/0, and China Lights at 5/10. Green Islands have been the medium of a fair business at the reduced rate of 5/40 and close with sellers at the rate. Transactions have taken place in Whampoa at 5/1 and close firm. Fowls are still wanted at 5/1.

Exchange.—A further sharp rise has taken place and the rate has advanced to 1/1 1/4 for A.T. on 22nd of 1/10 Hong Kong to London.

## To-day's Advertisement.

## RETURN ENGAGEMENT OF THE GREAT NICOLA The Mystifier. TWO DAYS ONLY.

Friday, Oct. 28th,  
AND  
Saturday, Oct. 29th.

Those not having had the pleasure of witnessing the Wonder of the Age will have the LAST OPPORTUNITY on Friday and Saturday.

## ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Tickets at ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY.

Matinee: Saturday.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1910. [665]

The Admiralty has decided to sell as obsolete the following ships:—Hove, battleship, 10,300 tons, built in 1888, cost £240,000; Edinburgh, battleship, built in 1887, cost £250,000; and the special service vessels Beaver and Cockatrice.

A good deal of nonsense is talked in India in the name of freedom and independence; but this is going to be beaten in England where Radical statesmen are talking of making Ireland, Scotland and Wales each free and independent.

Sir Thomas Lipton is contemplating a voyage to Ceylon in his yacht the *Eric*, and will have as travelling companion Prince Leopold of Battenberg. Prince Maurice of Battenberg, who is now at Sandhurst, will join the yacht later should his military duties permit.

INDIAN immigrants, it appears, are not unwelcome in the Seychelles, and the influx still continues, mostly from the Malabar coast. Most of the retail trade in the colony is now in the hands of Indian and Chinese shopkeepers, and the Indians are the principal owners of the valuable town property.

## Events Coming.

Tuesday, 25th October.  
Sanitary Board meeting, 3.45 p.m.

Wednesday, 26th October.  
Corinthian Yacht Club annual meeting.

Friday, 18th October.  
Opening Night of Hamerton's Grand Circus at Causeway Bay, 9 p.m.

Saturday, 29th October.  
Ministering Children's League Bazaar at the Volunteer Parade Ground, 2.30 p.m.

Saturday, 5th November.  
Camping, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, at Customs Pass.

Opening Season of Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

Boxing at the City Hall "Lewis vs Hudson."

Monday, 14th November.  
Breaking-up of Camp, Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

## Intimations.

CHEESE!  
CHEESE!  
CHOICE  
CANADIAN STILTON  
60 cents per lb.  
THE DAIRY FARM CO.  
LIMITED.

ASAHI  
ASAHI  
ASAHI  
and  
SAFFORO  
SAFFORO  
SAFFORO  
BEER.  
AWARDED  
GOLD MEDAL  
AT  
ANGLO-JAPANESE  
EXHIBITION.  
PRICES:  
4 Doz. Quarts.....\$12.00 per case  
8 Doz. Pints.....\$13.50  
OF ALL  
WINE  
MERCHANTS

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE  
THE COMING SEASON'S NOVELTIES  
FROM  
RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS.

LARGE SELECTION OF  
XMAS CARDS!

Picture Puzzle Postcards,  
Painting Books, Birthday Books,  
Tuck's Annual, Walking Animals, Mechanical Toys, Marionettes, Rocking Animals, etc.

ALSO FOR SALE  
VEGETABLE and FLOWER  
SEEDS

GARDEN FERTILISERS,  
Books on Gardening, &c.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS  
In Single Sets, Packs and Bags.  
All Philatelic Goods.  
VIEW POSTCARDS.

MANILA CIGARS and  
CIGARETTES.

&c., &c., &c.  
Inspection invited.

GRACA & CO.,  
27, DES VOUTS ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1910. [666]

THE BRITISH-FOREIGN IMPORT & EXPORT COMPANY, Central Building, Liverpool, England, is prepared to receive consignments of Local Produce on best terms.

## FOR CLARETS of the FINEST QUALITY

there is only one place to buy at, and that is at  
H. PRICE AND CO., LTD.

We represent the firm of Hanappier and Co. of Bordeaux, one of the foremost Growers of Fine Clarets in the World.

From Vin Ordinaire to the very best Wine obtainable at the most reasonable price consistent with quality.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 213  
LONDON: 11th October, 1910.











SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,039.30	£2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1/4 = \$2.45	5%	\$500 sellers \$460 1/2
National Bank of China, Limited	99,975	47	46	£4,000 \$40,000	\$30,553	\$2 (London 2/6) for 1909	---	\$81 buyers
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	none	£15 for 19 9	5 1/2%	\$175 ex div.
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Tls. 205,719	Final div. of 7 1/2% for '09 making 15% in all.	5%	Tls. 115
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$38,798	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1909	---	\$40
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$707,627	\$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909	7%	\$195
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$30	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$418,406	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7%	\$115
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$426,228	\$27 for 1908	8%	\$150
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$35	\$25	£57,743 \$577,430	Dr. \$3,777	\$1 1/2% for 1906	---	\$10 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	£300,000 \$3,000,000	NIL	\$1 for year ending 30.6.1908	---	\$22 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Yacow Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	£250,000 \$2,500,000	\$22,766	Dividend of \$1 1/2 for 30.6.10	8%	\$31 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£118,100 \$1,181,000	£7,537.2	£6 for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/10 = \$3.154	---	\$58
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£118,100 \$1,181,000	£7,537.2	Final div. of 2/6 per sh. (coup. 14) making in all 4/6 per sh. for '09 & an int. div. of 12 p. sh. on acc. for '10	5%	\$60
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£200,000 \$2,000,000	£192,994	A dividend of 7 1/2% for yr. ending 30.4. 1910 & bonus of 1 1/2%	6 1/2%	\$25 sellers \$10
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	£50,000 \$500,000	\$1,159		---	
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	£100,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$8,090	\$5 for half year ending 30.6. 1910	6%	\$145 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	£100,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$135,593	\$5 for 1897	---	\$15
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000	£1,435	Interim of 1/6 for 1910 (coupon No. 14)	9%	Tls. 15 sellers Pa. 10
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000	none	First year	---	
Ranch Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£150,000 \$1,500,000	£4,371	\$1 per share 19th dividend	5%	\$61 sales \$50
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	£500,000 \$5,000,000	none	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15	---	
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Ferwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	£45,000 \$450,000	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	---	\$9 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	£330,000 \$3,300,000	\$26,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2%	\$54 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	£250,000 \$2,500,000	\$1,775	\$1 1/2 for half year ended 30.6. 1909	---	\$49
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 \$10,000,000	Tls. 6,451	Final of Tls. 3 1/2 making Tls. 6 in all for year 30.4. 1910	8%	Tls. 72
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 3,500,000 \$35,000,000	Tls. 9,222	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	7%	Tls. 108
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 2,500,000 \$25,000,000	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.3.12	18%	Tls. 97 sales \$121 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	£751,845 \$7,518,450	\$24,000	\$5 for 1909	8%	\$121 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	£600,000 \$6,000,000	\$1,277	\$1 on old shares \$1 1/2 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10	5 1/2%	\$72 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$100	\$100	£3,000,000 \$30,000,000	\$5,174	Interim of \$3 1/2 for 1910	7%	\$100 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$5,174	45 cents for 1909	6%	\$72 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	£300,000 \$3,000,000	\$209	\$2 1/2 for 1909	8%	\$18 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 3,900,000 \$39,000,000	Tls. 62,969	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	6 1/2%	Tls. 111 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	£625,000 \$6,250,000	\$1,958	Interim of \$1.50 for 1910	8 1/2%	\$39
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Tls. 10,991	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2%	Tls. 103 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	£1,250,000 \$12,500,000	\$9,152	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	---	\$31
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 750,000 \$7,500,000	Tls. 6,172	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.6.09	10%	Tls. 51 sales
Lao-nung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 800,000 \$8,000,000	Tls. 4,849	Tls. 6 for 1909	10%	Tls. 50 sales
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 200,000 \$2,000,000	Tls. 3,172	Tls. 5 1/2 for 1909	17%	Tls. 120 buyers
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Bel's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,032,480 \$10,324,800	£2,548	15% per share for 19 9	---	\$8 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	£12	£12	£720,000 \$7,200,000	NIL	60 cents for 1909	6 1/2%	\$9
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	\$5	\$5	£50,000 \$500,000	£50,243	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	---	\$1.20 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	£1,250,000 \$12,500,000	£2,502	80 cents for 1909	10%	\$8 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	£300,000 \$3,000,000	\$1,893	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	6 1/2%	\$17 1/2
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	£4,000,000 \$40,000,000	\$4,390	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	10%	\$4.50 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	£120,000 \$1,200,000	\$670	14 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	12%	\$12 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	£600,000 \$6,000,000	\$1,798	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents per sh. for year end. 28.2.10	6%	20 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	£125,000 \$1,250,000	\$7,615	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	6%	\$155 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	£600,000 \$6,000,000	\$9,176	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	9%	\$90 sellers
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouwen in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 2,500,000 \$25,000,000	Tls. 316,683	3rd interim dividend of Tls. 15 making in all Tls. 37 1/2 for 1910	5%	Tls. 1,000
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	£250,000 \$2,500,000	\$3,014	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5 1/2%	\$19 sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	£500,000 \$5,000,000	\$18,640	None	5%	\$19 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	£750,000 \$7,500,000	---	None	---	
Shanghai-Sumat & Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 600,000 \$6,000,000	Tls. 5,150	No dividend this year	2%	Tls. 122 1/2
Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin	15,300	50 Halabong 1,300 Nominal	25 Currency	---	---	First year	---	\$59 sellers \$500 Hongkong [current]
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	£150,000 \$1,500,000	Dr. \$31,095	None	8%	\$24 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	£500,000 \$5,000,000	\$27,65	10% for year ending 31st May 1910	8%	\$51 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	£500,000 \$5,000,000	---	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8%	\$8 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	£100,000 \$1,000,000	\$544	15% per ordinary sh. for year ended 31.5.10	5%	\$11 sellers
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	£100,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,941	25 cents for 1909	5%	\$5 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	£900,000 \$9,000,000	\$2,013	\$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	---	\$63
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	---	---	\$782	None	---	\$2 buyers

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Hotel.

**SKATING! SKATING!! SKATING!!!**  
AT THE  
**BELLE VIEW HOTEL,**  
SHAUKIWAN ROAD,  
Telephone No. 907.

Sessions 10 a.m. to 11 p.m.  
Hours from 10 a.m. to 12 Noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. are reserved for Ladies and Children only.

W. GALLAGHER,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1910.

Intimations

**THE "REMINGTON" TYPEWRITER**

Is not the cheapest when purchased, but it is the cheapest in the long run, as is proved by the fact, that the number of Remingtons sold annually is vastly greater than that of any other make.

It has always been and is to-day the recognized leader among writing machines.

It does the best work and keeps doing it for the longest time.

**CAUTION.**—Beware of skillfully renovated old Remingtons, sometimes put up in original packing, which are on the market just now. They are offered at low prices and apparently new, but in reality quite worn out and valueless.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND CANTON,  
**SIEMSEN & CO.**  
(Machinery Dept.)

**Denmarks Pride**

**HEYMANS BUTTER**

SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

**NEW SHOP! JUST OPENED!!**

DO NOT MISS LOOKING AT OUR WONDERFUL SELECTIONS OF RARE JEWELS, &c., &c., &c.

**MOHIDEEN & CO.**

Dealers in Ceylon Precious Stones, &c., 38 & 40, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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WEEKLY—\$12 per annum.

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The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per volume. Single Copies, Daily, 10 cents; Weekly, 20 cents (for cash only).

Advertisements: (52) A. S. WATSON & CO., 15th May, 1910.

ORDERS generally attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

**AN INSPECTION INVITED**  
HONGKONG, 20th May, 1910.

**FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.**  
**LI KWONG LOONG & CO.**

GABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS, from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE at No. 38, DEE YUKE ROAD CENTRAL.

The only shop in Hongkong with this name.

**WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE** of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronized by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the chairs to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(52) A. S. WATSON & CO., 15th May, 1910.